*(1.) For these prizes, competition is open to the whole Province, and to the Madras Presidency.

(2.) Exhibitors are particularly requested to give notice to the Superintendent, Lal-Bagh, at least 4 days before the Show, of probable number of pots, &c., they intend to send and for what prizes they intend to compete, in view to arrangements for staging being made in time.

(3.) Plants for exhibition should be at the Lal-Bagh by 9 A. M. on the morning before the Show. The prizes for which they are intended to compete should be clearly stated.

(4.) Cut flowers may be sent up to 2 P. M. on the day of the Show, but not later if intended for competition.

(5.) Exhibitors will not be permitted to remove their exhibits until the Show is closed.

(6.) It shall be competent for the Judges to reduce the amount of prizes or altogether to withhold them if in their opinion the exhibits are of insufficient merit.

(7.) The Judges may award special extra prizes in cases of exceptional merit.

(8.) No articles can compete for more than one prize.

(9.) Gainers of 4 prizes and upwards to have the option of a medal (bronze, silver or gold), representing the money value of their said prizes.

L. RICKETTS,
Inspector, General of Forests in charge of Govt. Gardens.

No. 5623A., dated Allahabad, 1st September 1886.

From—The Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In continuation of correspondence ending with this office No. 689, dated 31st May 1886, I have the honor to submit the further report on ensilage called for in G. O. No. [illegible] dated 18th July 1885.

2. The following gentlemen, correspondents of the Department, were invited to co-operate :—

Honorary Assistant Director Pandit Ajudhia Parshad.

Kuar Lutf Ali Khan, Mohammed Ali Khan } Raises of Aligarh.

Also the Deputy Commissioners of Sitapur, Lalitpur, and Jhansi.

Orders were at the same time issued to the Superintendents of the Government Agricultural Stations at Cawnpore and Meerut.

3. None of the native gentlemen above named appear to have had any success. On Pandit Ajudhia Parshad's estate no site could be found where the water level was not too high for sinking pits. In the case of the Aligarh *Raises* no explanation has been given, though I repeatedly asked for. Other results were as follows :—

Sitapur, 3 pits.

Date of filling.	Fodder.	Quantity. Mds.	Wastage. Mds.
22nd September	Grass	70	11
16th October	Juar (chari)	85	5½
20th October	Juar (after seeding)	54	7½

The pits were all opened in May ; and although wastage was somewhat excessive in pits 1 and 3, the fodder, it is stated, was well preserved and free from offensive odour. Cattle ate the fodder, but

the Deputy Commissioner remarks that they appeared to do so with reluctance, and he expresses himself as not yet satisfied that cattle will take to the food.

Lalitpur, 2 pits.

Date of filling.	Fodder.	Quantity. Mds.	Quantity of waste. Mds.
28th August	Grass	98	3¾
15th September	Grass	84½	7¾

These pits were opened somewhat too early, *viz.*, on the 25th January, in the presence of the District Board. The grass was found discolored and offensive in smell, but the cattle ate it apparently with readiness.

Jhansi.

The rains ended in this district very early, and by the time certain references from the Deputy Commissioner had been replied to, the opportunity had passed.

Meerut Demonstration Farm, 3 pits—2 of grass and 1 of juar.

Date of filling.	Fodder.	Quantity. Mds.	Waste. Mds.
24th August 1885 ..	Dub grass	80	28
15th September 1885 ..	Miscellaneous grasses	75	41
20th September 1885 ..	Juar (chari)	101	8

The first silo was opened on 1st March 1886, and of the whole quantity it is reported that 45 maunds were eaten by both cattle and horses, and 5 maunds more by cattle alone, while the balance was rejected.

The second silo was opened on 14th May. It had been protected by heaped-up earth only, whereas the first silo was protected by a light *chupper*. The winter rain had damaged the contents; consequently the out-turn of good silage was very poor.

Part of the fodder was distributed to nine zemindars and cultivators. It is stated that cows fed on it gave a noticeable increase of milk.

The juar silage appears to have been most successful: six cultivators received trial quantities, and are reported to have approved of it.

Cawnpore Agricultural Station.

Ensilage was as usual tried on an extensive scale, and full reports have already appeared in the farm kharif report. The fodders experimented with were guinea grass, juar chari (before seeding), juar stalks (after seeding), and the wild grasses of the rains.

In this report it is only necessary to refer to the latter.

Two pits were taken. The first was filled on the 16th August with 59½ maunds of the first cut of grass in fine weather; and the second on the 16th September was filled in rainy weather with 60½ maunds of grass.

Both silos were protected by roofing, and were opened on the 16th April in the presence of the members of the North-Western Provinces Agricultural Association. The contents were found well preserved, and were duly fed off to the farm cattle. No better opportunity could have been afforded of publicly demonstrating the value of the system than occurred on that occasion.

As to juar chari for ensilage, the term experiment is no longer applicable. It is clearly established that, either cut before seeding or cut after seeding, the stalks of juar, if chaffed, can be ensilaged with very great advantage.

In regard to grass, the difficulties are greater. Unless chaffing be resorted to, the packing of a grass silo requires skilful supervision to ensure anything like a high average of good silage when the pits are opened, or to ensure a minimum of offensive odour. It will be seen that it was only at the Cawnpore Station that thoroughly satisfactory results were obtained with grass; but even then the opinion may be offered that, so long as juar stalks can be procured, it will pay better to spend such money as may be available on ensilaging them rather than on grass.

The item of cost may be examined. From the figures given, it was as follows on the quantity realized:—

	1	2	3	4
	Construction of pits.	Purchasing or cutting grass and filling.	Maunds of ensilage per rupee on (2).	Maunds of ensilage per rupee on (1) & (2), assuming the pit and the shed to last for 5 years.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Mds.
Sitapur	Particulars not given			
Lalitpur	4 0 0	17 0 0	10	9½
Meerut	5 9 0	12 0 0	7	6½
Cawnpore	16 5 0	10 6 0	10	8

The above is a rough calculation.

The cost under (1) would recur about every fifth year. No estimate can be framed of the value of the ensilage at the time of opening the pits, as that of course would depend on a varying market. The greatest value in ensilage, in the opinion of the Home Ensilage Commission, lies in its capacity for storage against times of scarcity.

In conclusion, I venture to remark that of all facts so far established regarding ensilage, one of the most important is that the best time for cutting the fodder is just before it enters the stage of maturity; and therefore that, even with the wild grasses of the rains, it would be better to confine operations to one cutting just before the grasses ripen instead of taking successive cuttings.

No. 142 Met.—12-12.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, 16th September 1886.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Report for the month of August 1886.

Except in the Central Provinces and Assam, the mean temperature of the month was everywhere below the average, but the differences were, in general, very small; and only in the peninsula, and locally, at a few places elsewhere, did they exceed 1°. The greatest depression was in the Carnatic, where it amounted to between 1½° and 3°. The pressure was more or less below the normal average, over the whole of North-West India, during the first and last weeks of August, and above it during the rest of the month. On the mean of the whole month, the pressure was as nearly the average as possi-

was somewhat damper than is usual at this season of
as in Madras, though not so much so as in the previous month.
country, the weather was a little drier. During the first few days of the month,
and in some cases heavy rain-fall in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces,
on three or four days also in the submontane districts of the Punjab, the south of the peninsula,
and around the Bay of Bengal. The falls were particularly heavy in the Gangetic plain and in Sikim
and Kumaon. After the 5th, however, the rain-fall, as a rule, became very light and partial, and
there was a long spell of dry weather in the whole of North-West and Central India, as well
as in Bengal, interrupted only by a few sporadic showers chiefly in Bengal and Assam. In the penin-
sula also, the rain-fall was lighter than usual; especially so in the western presidency. On the 12th,
however, a small storm began to form over the Bay of Bengal, off Masulipatam, and brought fairly
general, though on the whole, light rain, first to a large portion of the peninsula; and then, as the
storm moved northward and westward across Orissa and Central India, to the western coast of the Bay,
the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and the more southern parts of the North-Western
Provinces, and the Punjab. After the disappearance of this storm, on the forenoon of the 21st, over
the whole of the Central and Southern India, the rain either ceased altogether or became very light and
partial; but in the Eastern Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and Burma, moder-
ately heavy showers continued to fall till within a day or two of the close of the month.

In the Punjab the rain-fall was everywhere below the average, and the same was the case in Sind; little or no rain having fallen throughout the month in the Indus valley, except locally at Hyderabad, which received only one-third of the normal amount. In the North-Western Provinces to the east of the Ganges, (except in Oudh and locally at Benares,) in North and East Bengal, Assam and Cachar, the rain-fall was greatly in excess of the average; but to the south of the river, in Rajputana, Berar, Khandesh, the whole of the Central Indian plateau, Orissa and South-West Bengal, it was, as a general rule, more or less deficient.

There was more rain than usual in the Carnatic, Mysore and on the Bellary plateau, and in the Deccan the total fall was very near the average. Throughout the rest of the peninsula, as well as in Guzerat and Burma, the rain-fall was below the normal amount.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of August 1886, *according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports :—*

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rain-fall in August.	Difference from the average in August 1886.	Remarks.
Punjab, west	7	5·80	—1·62	
Do east	6	8·57	—2·78	
North-Western Provinces, trans-Gangetic	14	12·87	+3·53	
Do do cis-Gangetic	7	8·94	—0·22	
Behar	4	10·02	+5·42	
Northern Bengal	3	17·62	+6·35	
Assam, Cachar	5	14·28	+1·28	
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	6	14·50	+0·64	
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	8·47	+2·87	
Central Provinces, South	7	12·16	—5·88	
Berar, Khandesh	3	5·91	—0·46	
Rajputna, Central India, Saugor and Nerbudda	10	11·22	—2·87	
Sind, Cutch	4	2·58	—2·11	
Guzerat	4	8·49	—2·23	
Konkan	4	14·97	—1·53	
Deccan, Hyderabad	8	5·83	+0·08	
Malabar	5	19·65	—6·51	
Mysore, Bellary	6	4·19	+0·48	
Carnatic	8	3·29	+1·77	
British Burma	7	22·88	—2·46	
Ceylon	1	4·65	—2·27	

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER

The slight depression of temperature which characterized the weather at its close, over the greater portion of the country, and in several provinces, owing of the rains, September was a warm month. In the Punjab, the temperature remained nearly the average throughout, and, in the latter half of the month, over the whole of the Central Indian plateau. On the mean of the month, the excess amounted to from 2° to 4° in the Punjab, (except in the Derajat and Multan divisions, where it was small;) and from 1° to 4° in Central India, Khandesh, the Deccan and Concan. In the Gangetic plain, Assam, Rajputana, Sind and the Carnatic, the temperature was below the normal average. The depression was greatest in Behar, where it amounted to over $2\frac{1}{3}°$.

The atmospheric pressure was slightly below the September average in the Punjab, owing probably to the high temperature. In Rajputana, Guzerat, and locally at a few places elsewhere, there was a slight excess. Elsewhere the differences from the average in both directions were very small. The air was drier than usual throughout North-Western and Central India, as well as in Bombay. In the Carnatic and the North-West of Bengal, however, it was damper than usual.

The rains ceased early in the month in North-Western India, Rajputana, Central India, Sind, Guzerat and a large part of the Deccan; but in Bengal, Burma, Assam and the more eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, they continued to fall almost to its close. In Madras, as well as over a large portion of Bombay, light showers fell at short intervals.

The rainfall was very heavy all over Bengal, and especially in Behar, where it was nearly three times the average amount; and next thereto, in Northern Bengal. In the Carnatic the rainfall was about the average, and in Mysore and on the plateau of Bellary, it was but slightly above it. Everywhere else, the rainfall was more or less deficient, and little or no rain fell in the Indus Valley, Cutch and Guzerat.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of September 1886, *according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports.*

Districts.	No. of stations.	Average rainfall for September.	Difference from the average in Sept. 1886.
Punjab, West	7	2·49	—1·20
Punjab, East	6	4·22	—2·95
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	14	7·44	—2·51
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic	7	5·47	—1·41
Behar	4	7·43	+12·09
Northern Bengal	3	14·73	+5·76
Assam, Cachar	5	11·28	+3·95
Lower Bengal, Chotia Nagpore	6	10·35	+3·81
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	8·36	+1·14
Central Provinces, South	7	9·21	—5·73
Berar, Khandesh	3	5·36	—2·06
Rajputana, Central India	10	6·17	—5·22
Sangor and Nurbudda			
Sindh, Cutch	4	1·12	—1·05
Guzerat	4	4·99	—4·11
Concan	4	10·33	—6·12
Deccan, Hyderabad	8	5·57	—2·24
Malabar	5	10·76	—3·24
Mysore, Bellary	6	4·71	+0·70
Carnatic	8	3·62	+0·18
British Burma	7	16·57	—3·73
Ceylon	1	4·72	+3·09

Simla,
The 6th October 1886.

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
2nd Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of In

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—1886.